

American Marines and French Continue to Gain Ground in "Bucking the Line"

U.S. FIGHTERS BLOCK THREE BLOWS OF FOE AND DRIVE ON

(Continued from First Page.)

fore the American marines bucked the German offensive at the Marne the enemy had gained ten kilometers (six and one-quarter miles). With the first blow the Americans stopped the German onrush and threw them back four kilometers (two and one-half miles).

The Germans had almost reached Meaux (twenty-seven miles northeast of Paris). In 1914 the Germans headed the same way when they were checked.

Our soldiers of the sea prevented the enemy from taking the direct railroad communications with Paris. Women and children cheered the wounded on the way to Paris, knowing that their beloved city had been saved by the joint efforts of the French and Americans, the latter saving the day in the most critical hours. American soldiers, always popular with the French, are idolized even more now.

An American ambulance with four wounded soldiers was stopped by fire from a machine gun. A little girl of four or five years old ran back to the ambulance and tossed in a handful of pennies. Such simple instances as this reflect more graphically than orations or editorials on the profound respect and gratitude of all France for the timely aid of the United States.

By LOWELL BELLETT,
United Press Staff Correspondent.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, June 9.—The marines and other American units continue to block the Germans northwest of Chateau Thierry by driving forward themselves. The Americans have completely stopped three successive enemy counter-attacks.

These soldiers led their right wing against the southern part of Belleau Wood, where the Boches had retained a foothold about 4 a. m. yesterday. Artillery fire, which had been incessant all night, reached a crescendo just at this time.

Although full reports of this operation has not been received at the hour of writing, it is believed to have been a success, as a number of prisoners have been sent back to the American lines. There are also indications that the Americans have eliminated the enemy north of the sunken road between Belleau and Torcy, a front of about a mile.

Gain Half Kilometer.
To the right of Torcy an American attack Friday night gained half a kilometer (about one-third of a mile). All the ground was held. The Germans had dug themselves in at this point, but the shallow trenches did them little good. The ground in the vicinity was covered with German dead. There were also many new graves marked with German helmets.

The Hunns made their first counter attack at 12:30. Their infantry was supported by a barrage of shrapnel and machine gun bullets and a bombardment of gas shells. They also employed a new weapon—clouds of poisonous smoke. These differed from the usual gas clouds in that they came in thick black waves.

The marines donned their gas masks and stopped the Germans with artillery and rifle fire, 400 yards from the American trenches.

The only effect which could be observed from the new poisonous smoke was a nausea, though the enemy mixed gas shells with the smoke to necessitate the use of gas masks.

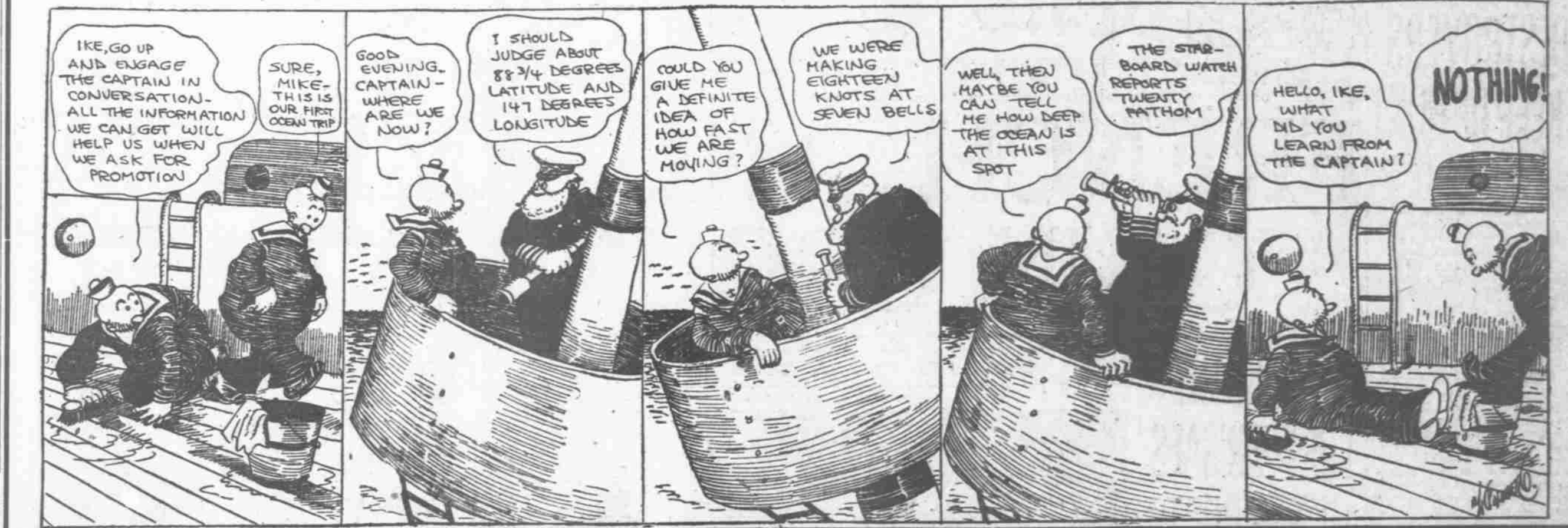
While this attack was going on, the Boches attacked an adjoining American unit. They suffered a complete repulse. American losses were inconsequential.

The marines holding the village of

Mike and Ike—They Look Alike

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By Goldberg



PARTIAL ECLIPSE OF SUN IS VIEWED BY MANY IN D. C.

(Continued from First Page.)
The arrival of heavy re-enforcements in the enemy lines, and a steady increase in their artillery concentration, are indications of how the Germans are accepting the American interference with their march on Paris.

Further hard fighting is expected momentarily.

Despite the price the Marines have paid to achieve what is now recognized as much more than a local success, the Germans have not seen the last of America's favorite fighters by any means.

The fact that the field censor's headquarters has been moved temporarily to Paris indicates the reality of the menace that is hanging over the capital. A unique feature of this dramatic phase of the world war has resulted from this. War correspondents are now able to cover the battle from Paris. Sometimes they motor out in the morning and return in the afternoon, arriving in the city two hours after they leave the actual front.

23 TONS OF BOMBS DROP ON GERMANS

LONDON, June 9.—Twenty-three tons of bombs were dropped on railway junctions, airfields, and ammunition dumps beyond the German lines on Friday by British airmen. Field Marshal Haig has reported.

During the same period twelve hostile airplanes were brought down and seven were driven down. Three British planes are missing.

AUSTRIANS CLAIM REPULSE OF FOE

VIENNA (via London), June 9.—"Between Asiago and the Brenta strong detachments of the enemy, engaged in reconnoitering, were repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting," the Austrian war office announced.

HUGE REVIEWING STAND PLANNED TO WELCOME VICTORS

NEW YORK, June 9.—A huge reviewing stand, flanked by figures symbolic of the army, the navy and patriotism, will be erected here in honor of American soldiers and sailors returning from France at the end of the war.

This announcement was made today by Paul W. Bartlett, chairman of a special committee of the National Sculpture Society.

The stand, before which the American forces will pass in review, will be a temporary structure of cement. It will be erected on the site where the Dewey arch was built by the society at the close of the Spanish war.

SURVIVORS OF U-BOAT ATTACKS QUARANTINED

NEW YORK, June 8.—Orders were issued today for all coastwise ships carrying survivors from vessels sunk by submarines to stop at quarantine, New York, and hoist the yellow quarantine flag. Medical officers will then be sent out to see whether the survivors are subject to quarantine regulations.

KING GEORGE DECORATES MANY NOTED PERSONS

LONDON, June 9.—Many scientists, engineers, munitions directors, and others have just been decorated by King George with the Order of the British Empire. The list includes Viscountess Harcourt, honorary secretary to the American women's war relief fund; Hall Cain, Commander Navy Standing; Alfred Noyes, and Sir George Blair Gordon.

K. C. B.'s TOWN GOSSIP

(Continued from First Page.)

variation on street cars and in the street as the hour of its appearance approached.

Astronomers Study.
Throughout the United States trained observers gazed at the phenomena, making calculations, taking photographs, and adding to the treasure of facts of science the deductions from this unusual occurrence.

Moving pictures were taken of the phenomenon by experts of the Naval Observatory. In a special station erected at Baker, Ore.

In a telegram to Prof. A. Hall, at the observatory last night they explained that the photographs taken were believed to be excellent although the sky was a little hazy.

In Washington those on the alert for the strange sight first detected signs of the eclipse at 6:33 o'clock. The last faint trace of the shadow of the moon on the sun's face was seen at 8:21 o'clock.

The eclipse was caused by the moon coming between the sun and the earth as the moon traveled in its course around the earth. The moon threw a great shadow on the earth in the zone of the full eclipse.

Course of Shadow.
The shadow first struck the United States at Aberdeen, Wash., and then traveled diagonally south and east to Florida. At Orlando, Fla., the last place the shadow touched in this country, the totality of the eclipse lasted about forty-five seconds.

Th width of the shadow, according to telegraphic reports received by the Naval Observatory, here was "sixty-six miles when it entered the United States. This gradually tapered down until at Orlando it was only forty miles wide.

The first appearance of the eclipse was at sunrise yesterday morning on the Borodino Islands which are south of Japan. The great shadow swept across the Pacific ocean and touched the United States at a few minutes before 3 o'clock.

Points of Study.
The things the astronomers studied in connection with the eclipse were: First, the corona, which consists of a display of the luminous streamers around the hidden sun. From this they sought to learn the electromagnetic influence of the sun upon the earth; second, the electric state and change in the air and changes that may have taken place in the magnetism of the earth.

A third point observed by the astronomers was whether there exists a planet nearer the sun than Mercury, which is the nearest one previously known.

The world of science will eagerly await the verdict of the experts who witnessed the phenomenon yesterday as to whether the eclipse threw some light on the composition the sun's corona, which, during the period of totality, glowed with a greenish hue. Scientists want to know what made it green, and from the deductions made yesterday the astronomers will try to answer this question.

Next in 1919.
Prof. E. P. Lewis, of the University of California, has stated he believes the corona is made up of unknown elements. Upon this the observers concentrated attention.

The next eclipse of the sun will occur November 22, 1919, but it will be partial only, and it is highly probable Washingtonians will not be able to see it.

BOCHELAND PRISONERS TRACED BY DEPARTMENT

The War Department yesterday announced that the following are now prisoners of war, according to information received from the military attaché at London:

First Lieut. Charles W. Maxson, Baltimore; Private Lawrence Perlmutter, 16 East Eleventh street, New York; Louis Sandler, 2211 South Sixth street, Philadelphia, and Sergt. Pilon Kerwood (unwounded), Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Thomas Hitchcock, aviator, has been transferred to Camp Gleason. The first three were previously reported "missing."

Your Liberty Bond is income without your income tax receipt.

"I DON'T understand it."

SAID JERRY.

WHO IS the sole proprietor.

OF THE Jerry Ice Co.

AND CHIEF competitor.

OF TONY.

DOWN IN the basement.

ACROSS the street.

"I DON'T understand it."

"BUT I read in the paper."

"MAYBE A week ago."

"THAT THE American troops."

"DRIVE ALL the Germans."

"FROM A bridge."

"AND KILL them."

"AND TAKE them prisoners."

"AND THE next day."

"I READ it again."

"AND IT sounds to me."

"LIKE THE same bridge."

"BUT I'm not sure."

"AND I keep reading it."

"DAY AFTER day."

"AND DOWN in the basement."

"WE TALK about it."

"AND THE janitor says."

"IT'S A different bridge."

"THEY TAKE each day."

"BUT I don't think so."

"AND WE quarrel about it."

"AND THE janitor agreed."

"TO LEAVE it to you."

AND THEREFORE.

AS THE local oracle.

I GO down to the basement.

WITH JERRY.

AND WE find the janitor.

AND SIT down.

AND I tell them.

THAT IN the beginning.

THE AMERICAN soldiers.

TAKE THE bridge.

AND THERE'S a correspondent.

WHO WRITES about it.

AND THAT starts it.

AND WE HEAR about it.

AND FROM then on.

ALL OF the correspondents.

KEEP TAKING the bridge.

FOR THEIR own papers.

AND FOR the Paris papers.

AND THE London papers.

AND THE Paris papers.

AND THE London papers.

THEY TAKE it.

IN THEIR editorials.

AND THEY'RE cabled to us.

AND IN a couple of days.

THE WAR Department.

DOWN IN Washington.

SENDS OUT the news.

AND THEY take it.

AND I tell the janitor.

THAT ALL the time.

IT'S THE same bridge.

AND THE janitor asks me.

WHY DON'T the papers.

TRY AND fix it.

SO THEY'LL take it just once.

AND THEN go on.

TO THE next bridge.

OR THE next battle.

OR WHATEVER it is.

AND I have to tell him.

THAT I don't know.

I THANK you.

8 DRAFT BOARDS TOLD TO REVISE CLASS 1 LISTS

Eight local draft boards in the Boston district are affected by Provost Marshal General Crowder's order for a purging of the deferred classification lists. The percentage of registrants placed in Class 1 are considered too low. Re-examination of the questionnaires and men in the deferred lists is ordered in the hope of materially increasing the number of available fighting men in Class 1.

The national percentage of men in Class 1 is 28.7. While all local boards must revise their lists, those having percentages less than the national average will have to make special efforts to bolster up Class 1.

Local board No. 9 (South Boston) is recorded at the Provost Marshal General's office as having a percentage below 10.

Coal miners have little or no chance of being placed in Class 5.

The reported movement in the Pennsylvania anthracite region to send a delegation to Washington to put the matter before Provost Marshal General Crowder was called to the attention of draft officials. While no definite statement as to what will be General Crowder's reply is obtainable, it is learned that the matter now is informally before the War Department, and that there is no indication that the department's policy of not granting any blanket deferred classifications will be departed from. When the case is formally presented it will be given full consideration and an official decision announced.

Tabulation of reports on Wednesday's registration of men who have become twenty-one years old since

THREE AMERICANS, REPORTED MISSING, NOW PRISONERS

One officer and two enlisted men of the American overseas forces, previously reported missing in action, are now prisoners of war, the War Department announces. They are First Lieut. Charles W. Maxson, whose wife lives in Baltimore, Md.; Private Lawrence Perlmutter (unwounded), whose mother resides in New York, and Private Louis Sandler, whose father lives in Philadelphia.

The department also has announced that Sergt. Pilon Kerwood, of Bryn Mawr, Pa., who has not been previously reported as missing in action, is now reported to be a prisoner of war and unwounded.

DANIELS CONSIDERS NAVY CONVOYS FOR COASTWISE SHIPS

Naval convoys for coastwise shipping are being established by the Navy Department.

Indications were given at the department that the convoy system for the coastwise vessels will be continued until the end of the war, or at least until all danger of further submarine raids on this side of the Atlantic is removed.

Taken in conjunction with unconfirmed reports from neutral countries that the German high seas fleet is preparing a major stroke against allied commerce generally, the information gives an indication of the steadily expanding program of defense being put into operation against further raids.

"The vigilance of the Navy Department," declared Secretary of the Navy Daniels, "will be maintained as long as there is one submarine unaccounted for."

GREEN BAG COFFEE

What Wonderful Coffee!

Expressions of delight are to be expected when you serve Green Bag Coffee. Its rich fragrance and mellow flavor appeal to every exacting coffee drinker.

No beverage is better suited for all entertainments than Green Bag Coffee. Its wonderful quality is the result of expert blending.

Beware of imitations—you can get our Famous GREEN BAG COFFEE only at our 102 stores, and nowhere else.

The Green Bag Guarantee:
Buy One Pound, use one-fourth of it, and if it doesn't please you as well as any coffee you ever used regardless of price, return the remainder and we will refund you the entire purchase price.

Sanitary Grocery Co., Inc.

102 Stores—"There's One Near Your Home"
U. S. Food Administration License G-05559

RAW MILK AND CREAM

To protect children, invalids and those who are in run-down condition against milk infections, raw milk and cream should be avoided.

Some of it may be safe and wholesome for healthy adults, but it is not always reliable, and many outbreaks of infectious diseases have been caused by raw milk, sometimes even by the special or certified kind.

Properly pasteurized milk and cream, carefully cooled and bottled is the only kind "people should drink," and this "heat-treating" of milk does not, as is sometimes asserted, impair its digestibility or nourishing property.

For children it is best to buy reliable raw milk and home-pasteurize, or simply scald it, after which it should be quickly cooled and kept cold until used.

All bottled children over one month old should daily receive small and increasing amounts of orange juice as a part of their diet.

Society for Prevention of Sickness
E. BERLINER, Secretary

The Bulletin of the Society for Prevention of Sickness, signed by Mr. E. Berliner, are based on much careful study and they deserve the attention of the public, for whose benefit they are issued.

Dr. GEO. M. KOTNER,
(Professor of Hygiene,
Georgetown University.)
This announcement is paid for by the Society for Prevention of Sickness.